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GREET RAIL LABOR CHIEF AS TRAITOR

Women of Irish American League Flaunt Banners Before British Leader.

AVOIDS PIER CROWD

John H. Thomas, Passenger on Olympic, Whisked Away to Hotel.

DELEGATE TO A. F. OF L.

Man Who May Be Workers' Premier, Here With Daughter for Long Visit.

When John Henry Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, one of the members of the powerful Triple Alliance of British labor, came off the Olympic at pier 59 yesterday afternoon and looked out into the street he saw a dozen women, members of the Irish-American Labor League, parading with banners which read:

"Thomas Was Chased Out of England!" "Thomas Has Come to America! Why?" "Judas Hanged Himself! Will Thomas Follow Suit?" "Thomas Is Here as the Emissary of Lloyd George."

A shout of derision went up from the crowd of women and longshoremen when the labor leader was seen. The crowd advanced toward the pier and for a few minutes things looked ripe for a riot. But Thomas went back into the baggage room, while the guards held the crowd back until police reserves arrived from the West Twentieth street station. Meanwhile there was a hurried conference in the baggage room attended by Thomas and an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad, also James B. Regan, former proprietor of the Knickerbocker Hotel.

It ended by the party taking a freight elevator down to the street level and eluding the crowd. Thomas was then whisked away in a taxicab, secretly but safely.

Just before he stepped into the freight elevator he was asked if he had anything to say about the signs.

"Not a word," he said, shrugging his shoulders and waving his hands in front of him. "They are entitled to their opinion of me, and I don't know why they shouldn't parade if they want to."

With Mr. Thomas was his daughter, Miss A. L. Thomas. She stood during the threatened riot toying with a small handbag, and if she was the least bit interested in what was happening or in what the banners were saying about her father her face failed to show it.

The demonstration against Mr. Thomas is declared to be the direct result of his action in the situation when the Triple Alliance threatened to strike in sympathy with the British miners.

He is credited with having more influence with British labor than any other leader. When the crisis came and the choice lay between one strike or a possible revolution he joined his voice with that of Lloyd George for conciliation. The result was that the British Empire was saved from a sharp and disastrous economic clash. If he had taken a different attitude the Triple Alliance would have joined the miners.

Mr. Thomas refused to discuss the British miners' strike, his actions in the negotiations, the possibility of his becoming the first Labor Premier or the labor situation in the United States. He insisted that his visit at this time, when things are still far from settled in England, has no particular significance.

The strain of the last few weeks, he said, was too much for his health, and he has come here to rest for an indefinite stay.

"I am broken in health," he said. "My nerves are bad and my eyes bother me. I was here once before when I felt like this, and I got all right again. So I'm trying it again."

He was asked if his visit here was to study the railway situation, now that the roads are back under private control. He said his visit had no such purpose, and added:

"Why should I come here to observe industrial conditions? England is very different from America. English labor, too, is fifty years ahead of labor in America. There is a widespread misconception of the attitude of labor in Great Britain toward the government. The truth is that labor is a part of the citizenship. Labor realizes it; the employers realize it, and we understand each other. In fact, we understand each other so well that when employers want labor they come straight to the unions to get it."

MANNING AS BISHOP FOR RADICAL CURB

Continued from First Page.

The care and maintenance of the beautiful Synod Hall, in which the convention meets, the building was the joint gift of J. Pierpont Morgan and William Bayard Cutting.

Another feature of the Bishop's first address since his elevation to that high office was his appeal for a more energetic prosecution of the nation-wide campaign of the church, a subject which, he said, "in considering any plan or policy of diocesan work must have the chief and central place."

Bishop Manning knows how to lead up to a dramatic climax. The cleric and lay delegates of the diocesan convention all were keenly alert to hear whether their new chief shepherd would recommend a coadjutor bishop, a suffragan bishop or two suffragans. There was no subject probably upon which gossip had been so busy. The new Episcopal bishop's intentions had been a well-kept secret. But he kept his hearers listening eagerly until, almost at the end of his comprehensive address, he said:

"The need for increased Episcopal assistance in the diocese is manifest. I am going to ask for not for my own sake, but for the sake of the diocese and its work. However well the work may be organized, no one man to-day can perform the duties of the Episcopal bishop of New York. The statistics of the diocese and the volume of its work are in some degree familiar to all of you.

"I know it is your desire that I shall ask without delay for the necessary assistance and I feel no hesitation in doing this. The work of a bishop for the diocese cannot all be done on the road. The public demands upon him are important and must be met. But there is other work of a deeper sort that must be done. He must have hours for reflection and thought if he is to give the diocese true service. If he is to be a shepherd of souls he must have time to seek the deeper things himself."

Greater Fields Untouched.

"And this is not all. Large as are its present undertakings, there are great fields of opportunity in this diocese lying untouched for lack of time and strength to reach them. We ought to be doing far more as a church in the rural districts, among the young people in the colleges and universities, among our colored brethren, among our fellow citizens of foreign birth, who form so important a part of our population."

At each pause made by the speaker the audience was punctuated by general applause, but it was a mere approving trickle in comparison with the torrent of handclapping, in which bishops, clergy and laymen indulged themselves for nearly five minutes, after Bishop Manning said: "In my judgment it would not be wise for the diocese at this time to elect a Bishop Coadjutor. I ask, therefore, for the election of two suffragan bishops for the work of this diocese."

If the spontaneous outburst of approval was any criterion of the temper of the convention, the delegates are likely to grant their new leader this and anything else he asks. For several minutes the speaker was not unlike some of those hectic periods that mark the day of nominating speeches in Presidential conventions. After silence had been restored the Bishop continued:

"This action will not involve so great an increase in our diocesan budget as might be supposed, for the convention now includes in its budget an item of \$2,000 for episcopal assistance and if two Suffragan Bishops are elected the services of an Archdeacon will not for the present be required. I leave the matter in your hands. If you see fit to comply it is for you to decide whether you will proceed to an election at this convention or whether you wish to defer action for a brief period. It is desirable that action be not long delayed in order that the required canonical steps may be taken and that the assisting Bishops may be ready to be consecrated and to enter upon their work early in the autumn."

Seeks Personal Fellowship.

"My great hope and my belief is that this assistance, if provided, will make it possible for me to have that personal fellowship with the clergy of the diocese which I so greatly desire. I believe this is of the highest importance in our common work. I want to know the clergy of this diocese and the laity also, so far as may be, individually and personally. I want to know their difficulties and problems, and also their joys and successes, and to have my share in them. I want the work so arranged that I may have time for this."

Bishop Manning appeared to be in close rapport with the chosen representatives of his diocese from the moment he entered the hall at precisely 3 o'clock, ascended the dais and rapped smartly with his gavel. Rising spontaneously, the entire assemblage applauded until the Bishop, who had substituted a simple academic gown for the lace sleeved robe and scarlet stole with which he had been invested in the morning ritual, smiled his pleasure and said: "Dear brethren, I thank you. That kind greeting gives me the courage, the strength I need."

Visiting bishops were invited to the platform and addresses were delivered by the Right Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, the venerable presiding bishop of the consecration, who had served on nearly eighty like occasions, and Bishop James Sweeney of Toronto, who extended the felicitations of the sister church in Canada.

After some resolutions on the calendar had been referred to the proper standing committees the convention stood reverently to listen to the reading of the year's necrology. Leading the list of the dead of the diocese was the name of Bishop Charles Sumner Burch.

Making his plea for the steady advancement of work upon the Cathedral, Bishop Manning said: "Large as it is, the present space is insufficient. The nave is urgently needed, not only that the great feast of the building bodies may be carried forward, but that there may be room for the people who come for spiritual help and that the Cathedral may meet its unqualified missionary obligation. I hope our people, and especially those who have the stewardship of wealth, will keep this great spiritual and missionary enterprise in mind, and that many may be moved to aid it."

Building Waits Funds.

"The building waits only for the necessary funds. And in the revised plan at least have plans which by their majesty and beauty worthily express the air and ideal of this great temple. I believe that for the carrying forward of completion of such a building as this of which the whole country will be proud, and for the upholding of the spiritual, social and civic ideals which it embodies, not only the people of our own church, but many others in this metropolis and elsewhere will be glad to make their gifts, and to have their part and share with us."

Regarding the movement for the creation of an executive council of the Diocese, a plan already adopted in some other dioceses, Bishop Manning recommended that the convention should not act at this time. Rather, he asked that the report upon the subject of the committee named last year, when received, be referred back to a committee consisting of the Bishop and the standing committee of the Diocese, the Bishop to appoint to it also representatives of the various agencies of the Diocese, and the whole matter to be carefully considered and reported for action at the next annual convention."

Under the head of Diocesan finance the Bishop urged an adequate endowment fund for the support of the Episcopate of the Diocese. The present fund yields an income of only about \$3,000 a year, and it has not been increased since 1899. "It is not fitting," said he, "that in this great Diocese the support of the Episcopate should come largely from assessments upon the parishes."

Of the nation wide campaign he said: "Financially, the results have been as disappointing. In 1920 the increase in missionary funds was more than the total increase of the previous ninety-nine years in gifts for missions. Spiritually, the results have been far greater. But, whatever our private opinion may be as to the nation wide campaign, we are all now committed to it. It is the officially adopted system of the Church. It comes to us with full authority of the general convention."

The service of consecration in the morning was solemnly impressive and at moments it afforded a picture of extraordinary ecclesiastical splendor. Nearly 3,000 persons filled every available spot inside the Cathedral and they were a highly representative body. Outside the great pile of masonry probably three times that many had to content themselves with such glimpses of the ecclesiastical dignitaries as they could command while the churchmen marched in the procession and the recessional across the Cathedral close.

More than two score Bishops took part in the ritual. Several of them represented the Eastern Orthodox Church and one came from the Dominion of Canada. Ten of the prelates of Episcopal rank stood massed about the candidate

for consecration in the solemn rite of the laying on of hands, which has come down through more than fifteen centuries of church history. While Dr. Manning knelt, the Bishops surrounding him placed their hands upon his head, while the Presiding Bishop and Chief Consecrator, Bishop Tuttle, in his marvellously resonant voice exclaimed: "Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. And remember that thou stir up the grace of the brilliant robed Serbian prelate had laid his hands upon the head of Bishop Manning. Several prominent churchmen who sat with the reporters ascribed them Dr. Nikolai had joined in the rite, though his church does not recognize the validity of the Anglican Church's procedure on such occasions. Dr. Robbins, Dean of the Cathedral, and the Rev. E. Briggs Nash, canon sacrist and master of ceremonies of the consecration, issued emphatic denials, and added it was important the public should not be permitted to suppose a bishop of the so-called Greek Church had joined the others in the laying on of hands.

As consecrator Bishop Tuttle was assisted by Bishop Boyd Vincent of Southern Ohio and Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts. The presiding bishops who sponsored the candidate for consecration were Bishop Alston Hall of Vermont and Bishop Mercer Rhineland of Pennsylvania.

Bishop Thomas Frank Gailor of Tennessee, president of the Council, delivered the sermon, while Bishop Charles Henry Brent of Western New York voiced the consents of the Bishops to Dr. Manning's consecration. Massed in the stalls in the chancel and choir were most of the clergy of the diocese, a host of its most prominent laymen and many visiting dignitaries.

In the procession the Stars and Stripes was carried not far behind the crucifer and during the consecration service the national flag was conspicuously shown in the choir, the organ loft and high above the crossing.

TOLEDO BISHOP TO CLEVELAND.

ROME, May 11.—Pope Benedict to-day appointed Mgr. Joseph S. Henrichs, Bishop of Toledo, Ohio, to be Bishop of Cleveland.

LUTHERANS SHOW PROGRESS.

Almanac Issued to Mark Four Hundredth Anniversary.

To mark the 400th anniversary of Martin Luther's stand before the Diet at Worms the National Lutheran Council of New York has issued the first volume of a Lutheran World Almanac, containing information as to the scope of work of that church. The book is of 249 pages and is said to be the largest of its sort ever published by a Protestant church. It shows that there are 1,500,000 Lutherans in the world, 41,000 pastors and 29,373 deaconesses. The total membership in America in 1920 was between 12,000,000 and 17,000,000, of whom 1,285,520 were in New York State.

The Lutheran Church in America has 233 foreign missionaries and raised more than \$30,000,000 for home and foreign missionary work last year. The total valuation of church property in America was \$189,165,022, with a total indebtedness of \$8,042,542. The total expenditures reported in 1920 were \$23,825,947.

SELECT SUFFRAGAN BISHOP.

Jersey Episcopal Diocese Ends Its Convention.

The 15th annual convention of the New Jersey Episcopal diocese at its closing session yesterday at Plainfield, N. J., decided in favor of a suffragan bishop as an assistant to Bishop Paul Mathews, and he will be chosen at a special meeting of the convention to be held in October, the date to be fixed by the Bishop.

It was voted to sell the old episcopal residence in Trenton and the rectory at Bay Head, the proceeds to be used for diocesan work. The Rev. Howard W. Thompson of Woodbury was elected secretary and registrar and E. H. Lewis treasurer for the year.

PREACHERS' PAY INCREASES.

Methodists Now Get \$1,154 Average Instead of \$860.

CHICAGO, May 11.—The average salary the Methodist Episcopal Church pays to its ministers is \$1,154, according to a statement made to-day by Joseph B. Hingley, corresponding secretary, at the annual meeting of the board of conference claimants of the church. Three years ago the average was \$860.

The Pittsburgh Conference pays the highest yearly salary, averaging \$1,735, and the lowest salary is paid in Little Rock Conference (negro), \$325, according to Mr. Hingley.

Mr. Hingley reported that the church had paid \$2,019,070 for preacher pensions in 1920.

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Silk and Lisle Socks in new combinations \$1.25

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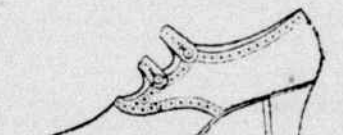
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